



PRESIDENT SAYS HE WORKS FOR GOOD OF ALL

Not Allied with Extremists, He
Says, in Heart-to-Heart Talk
with Illinois Politicians.

KEEPING ALL HIS PLEDGES

Not Swerved from Duty by Con-
siderations of His Political
Future—Gets Promises
of Support.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 22.—Declaring his policy to be half way between those extremists who believe that nothing is good and who demand that everything be changed and those other extremists who oppose all change, even though they may not believe that all is as it should be, President Taft rose to a high pitch of eloquence to-day in explaining his course in the White House before a company composed in large part of representatives of the various factions of the Republican party in Illinois. He spoke at times with intense earnestness, and when he closed he was greeted with a storm of cheers such as he has rarely heard in his political career.

"The Herald-Transcript," referring to the enthusiasm, says:

"If there existed in the mind of President William H. Taft any doubt as to the loyalty and unanimity of the Republican party of Illinois to himself, his administration and his candidacy for a second term, it was dispelled when two hundred Republican leaders, representing six Congress districts, greeted him with cheer after cheer, and one after another the committeemen pledged their districts to him—first, last and all the time."

A generous tribute paid to President Taft by Senator Cullom, followed by an eloquent speech by Charles N. Williamson, state committeeman from Quincy, and by professions of loyalty from the factions in Illinois politics, brought the President to his feet with a determination to explain his policies in terms which none could misunderstand.

Mr. Taft admitted that he was not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word, that he had had little experience in politics, except in his early manhood, but declared that he had learned one principle from which he had never deviated, and that was to keep every pledge.

Mr. Williamson had said that many Republicans in Illinois were sadly disappointed when the President vetoed the tariff bills. He added, however, that he was convinced that "in the light of sober second thought" even those Republicans who had been disappointed had come to realize the wisdom of the President's course, and he predicted that, regardless of factional affiliations, the Republicans of this state would rally to Mr. Taft, that the Illinois delegation would be for him in the convention and that the electoral vote of the state would be cast for him.

Kept Pledges on Tariff.

Taking up the tariff vetoes, the President declared that he considered himself solemnly pledged to veto any tariff bills of his character. He had declared repeatedly in his campaign that he stood for adequate protection for American industries, which he believed these bills did not afford, and that he stood first for a competent tariff commission to determine whether that standard was being violated in any proposed revision. He had no such information by which to gauge the tariff bills of the last session, and he did not believe those who passed them had, and he added that he would have kept the pledge and vetoed those bills even had he known that it would cost him his life.

Reference had been made to his veto of the standard bill, and the President declared that he vetoed that bill "from his heart," because he believed that the recall of judges struck a vital blow at the integrity of American institutions and American government.

Reviewing the course of his administration, Mr. Taft declared he was convinced that adequate control of the railroads had been accomplished, that under the decisions of the Supreme Court adequate control of the trusts was about to be accomplished, that the faith had been kept with regard to a scientific investigation of the tariff and the foundation had been laid for an adequate revision along lines which would not prove a menace to American industries and the American workman and would insure equal protection for the American consumer.

"Progress Step by Step."

In conclusion, the President said that it was his purpose throughout this trip to meet the people, to explain his policies and the reasons which had prompted certain actions, some of which had not, perhaps, been clearly understood, and that he had an abiding faith in the "sober second thought" of the American people, which is the La Follette faction, and the Lorimer men were represented. Although Governor Deneen was not present, he was represented by various men, among them being Mr. Williamson. Ex-Governor Yates was represented by P. M. Clippert, of the state Legislature, who declared that whatever differences might exist in Illinois politics they did not affect the President. Lieutenant Governor Ogelsby pledged the support of the Illinois Republicans to the President, as did ex-Senate Senator Orville F. Berry, who said that the people were learning that the President was a

Should Motor Car Racing on One-mile Tracks Be Abolished?

The recent horror at the Syracuse State Fair, where eleven spectators were killed and more were injured by an automobile crashing through a fence into the crowd, has renewed discussion on this question, and the divergent views of numerous manufacturers of racing cars will be epitomized in

To-Morrow's Tribune

SWINGS UNDER CAR TO SAVE BOY FROM WHEELS

Patrolman Was on Sidewalk
When He Saw Child Drawn
Under Fender.

ALL OVER IN TEN SECONDS

Rescuer Tosses Would-Be Vic-
tim Aside, Falls to Street Him-
self, Changes Uniform and
Returns to Post.

Stories of the heroism, quick thought and daring of policemen are just as frequent as those of the courage and sagacity of firemen, but it is not so often that the former have the opportunity to go through the gymnastic feats of their friends in the other branch of the city's army. Now and then, though, some real athlete comes to the fore in the police force, and it was one of these who saved the life of a seven-year-old boy last night by an unusually dashing piece of work.

Patrolman John J. Murphy swung himself half way under a surface car and yanked a small boy from in front of wheels that momentarily threatened to grind him to death.

The little boy was Herman Lorenson, of No. 305 East 83d street. He had some pennies to buy state pencils, and was running across Second avenue, at 83d street, when a northbound car bore down on him. He did not see the car, and was almost across the track when the front of the car struck him and tossed him to the other track. On the track there was a southbound car running rapidly—so rapidly that George Farrell, the motorman, of No. 1795 First avenue, did not have time to throw on his brakes before the car was on the boy.

The child slammed against the front fender. If it had worked, the second fender would have been automatically released and the boy picked up. But the front fender failed to act and jammed the boy to the surface of the street, dragging him under it, as the car slid along against his brakes.

Murphy was on the sidewalk when all this happened. He saw the first car strike the boy, and was sure the second would run over him. But as the northbound car flashed by he saw the child scraped along by the fender of the southbound car.

The patrolman leaped to the running board of the car, got one foot on one of the supporting stanchions, grabbed another with his left hand and swung his head and body down almost to the street. With his right hand he caught the boy by the collar just as he went under the first fender, past the second and unreleased fender and almost up to the wheels.

The patrolman did not have strength to pull the child out, but threw him out of harm's way. The feat had left him breathless, and he fell exhausted on his face in the street, while his helmet rolled one way and his nightstick another. The whole thing did not take ten seconds, and when the motorman stopped the car the passengers piled out.

"Never mind me, look out for the boy," said Murphy to them.

His uniform was torn and he was weak and shaking, but he went to a drug store and called for an ambulance from the Reception Hospital. Dr. Devan found that the child had had bruises and cuts on his face and nose. His condition is not serious.

The patrolman walked around to the East 88th street station, where he has often amused the men with his feats of strength and agility, and changed his uniform. Then he went back on post. Witnesses of his daring say they will write to Commissioner Waldo about it.

BOY POISONED BY CANDY

Lad Taken Home from School in
Dying Condition.

Poisoned by eating cheap candy, "Eddie" O'Hare, eleven years old, was hurried in a dying condition from Public School 4 to his home, No. 124 Wilbur avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. After working over the boy for several hours Dr. Louis H. Taylor and Dr. Patrick H. Bumster said last night that he was still in a serious condition.

The boy is a son of Edward O'Hare, a letter carrier. When on his way to school yesterday afternoon he stopped at a candy store and bought six candy marbles. They were dyed different colors. He ate the whole six, and shortly after school began he became violently ill. His home was only three blocks away and he was hurried to the care of two of the older pupils, who led and carried him to his home. When he arrived there he was unconscious and in convulsions. Hurry calls were sent for Dr. Taylor and Dr. Bumster. Father Blahert, of St. Patrick's Church, was also summoned. The physicians had to administer chloroform in order to allay the boy's spasms, so that the stomach pump could be used.

This is the second schoolboy to be poisoned in Queens Borough this week. Joseph McCarthy, of No. 208 10th street, Elmhurst, was taken home from school on Monday and died a few hours later.

STEEL DROP CONTINUES, WITH RALLY AT CLOSE

Market Opens with Rush, and
717,800 Common Shares Are
Sold During Day.

RAILWAYS REMAIN STEADY

Bears Make Attack on American
Smelting and Amalgamated
Copper—Start Rumor of
Government Action.

NO DISSOLUTION SUGGESTED.

Bretton Woods, N. H., Sept. 22.—Attorney General Wickersham this afternoon authorized the following statement:

"No arrangements for the dissolution of the Steel Trust have been made or, so far as I am aware, proposed to the Department of Justice."

The United States Steel issues were again yesterday the centre of interest in a highly excited stock market, the largest of the year, with its total transactions of 1,395,152 shares, but although both common and preferred sold off sharply, as on Thursday, they rallied well later, the common closing with a net loss of only 2 1/2 points, against 5 1/2 on the preceding day, and the preferred making a net gain of 1/4 point, in contrast with its 5 1/2 point net decline of Thursday.

No information from any authoritative source came out in confirmation or denial of any of the various rumors as to the future of the Steel Corporation, but a circumstantial story of an alleged wide-reaching plot to bear the United States Steel stocks was published by one of the Wall Street news bureaus, which was an amplification of a report current several months ago.

The general market showed remarkable resistance to the depressing influence of the downward movement in Steel, the railway issues especially displaying steadiness, due to powerful support.

The total sales of Steel common were 717,800 shares, a new high record, the largest day's trading previously having been 630,500 shares, on October 6, 1900; while the transactions in the preferred, 34,500 shares, were only two-thirds as great as on Thursday.

The opening in Steel common was tumultuous. A large number of brokers eagerly intent upon selling the stock surrounded the Steel trading post, their initial efforts to execute orders resulting in a "wide opening," in which 45,000 shares of the common were sold at prices ranging from 54 to 55 1/2, which compared with the preceding day's final price of 58 1/2. The price declined in a few minutes to 53 1/2, the low of the day, but within the hour had rallied to 55 1/2, the high, standing at 55 1/2 at noon.

Preferred Quickly Recovers.

Steel preferred opened 1 1/2 points down, at 104 1/2, and in the first quarter hour had fallen to 103, recovering before noon, however, to 106, the best of the day, which figure was touched again at almost the end of the session. At the low level of yesterday the common showed a shrinkage of 1 1/2 points from the opening price on the first day of this month, and the preferred a loss of 12 points.

Initial losses were made by the railway stocks generally, but these, with few exceptions, were of only small size, and were more than recovered before the session had advanced. Great Northern declined more than 4 points and Northern Pacific 2 1/2, on selling based upon the defeat of the reciprocity proposal in the Canadian election, while Canadian Pacific, which opened 1 1/2 points down, at 22 1/2, and in the first few minutes dipped a trifle further, rose to 22 3/4 by the end of the first hour.

Not long after noon came another bear drive, this time directed at American Smelting and Refining common and Amalgamated Copper, and having as its accompaniment the rumor that the government was planning proceedings against both companies. Under this selling pressure American Smelting declined from its high level of 60 1/2, reached just before 12 o'clock, to 61 1/2, and Amalgamated fell 2 points, to 50 1/2.

The market declined in sympathy with the weakness in these issues, and Steel common fell about 2 points.

Support was given in many quarters, and extensive covering of shorts occurred in the late trading, but a considerable liquidation movement was in progress, the result of the opposing influences being a nervous market, with frequent fluctuations. The close was irregular, with net gains in most of the railway stocks, among them 1 1/2 points in Union Pacific and 2 1/2 in Canadian Pacific, the other advances in this class being fractional. Great Northern declined 1 1/2 points and Northern Pacific one-half a point.

American Smelting and Refining common closed 4 1/2 points down from Thursday, and numerous other industrials and various specialties also suffered material net losses. The transactions for foreign account were fully 100,000 shares, mainly on the selling side in Steel common. The Steel sinking fund bonds opened one-quarter of a point down, at 100 1/2, and closed at 100 1/2.

Judge Gary Declines to Talk.

Ex-Judge Gary, chairman of the board of the Steel Corporation, was at his office until a late hour, but declined to make any statement regarding the attitude of the government toward the corporation. He also declined to discuss the rumored possibility that the Steel management, if convinced that the alternative would be the bringing of an action for dissolution by the Department of Justice, might itself decide to undertake the colossal task of dissolving the corporation into its constituent parts and further dissolving these subsidiaries into the individual companies which originally were combined to form them respectively.

This dissolution into the original elements, it is generally agreed, would increase materially the aggregate cost of

PASTOR RUSSELL LENDS AID TO SALE OF WHEAT

Expects to Fulfill the Prophecy,
"Then Shall the Earth Yield
Her Increase."

CALLS IT "MIRACLE" BRAND

Reports of Flourishing Stands of
Grain Pour In on Brooklyn
Tabernacle from All Parts
of the Country.

To make many grains of wheat grow where only one grew before, the Brooklyn Tabernacle, of which C. T. Russell, generally known as Pastor Russell, is head, has embarked on an enterprise that contemplates filling the pockets of wheat growers beyond their wildest dreams of riches. This golden harvest may be reaped, according to Pastor Russell, by the use of "miracle wheat," of whose production he has sole control.

Until recently only his followers have been allowed to plant the seeds that produced stands of grain that stood out like an oasis in the desert in the midst of the microscopic yields induced by the ordinary brand. From now on this brand is not to be restricted. All who come may buy "miracle wheat" at \$1 the pound, \$60 the bushel.

Brother Dockey, who has charge of the selling, says that so far between thirty and thirty-five bushels have been disposed of. The money from the sale of the wheat goes to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, No. 13 to 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn, which publishes "The Zion's Watch Tower" and "Herald of Christ's Presence," Pastor Russell's church paper.

College students looking for fall jobs would do well to consult Brother J. A. Bohner, who is the official experimenter. He says one-fourth the seed sown should produce fifteen times as much as the harvest of the garden variety brand. As a good average yield is thirty bushels an acre, the 450 "miracle" bushels on one of Brother Bohner's acres should keep a few football players busy for a few afternoons. They would do well, however, to ponder the fact that the experimenter does not guarantee that his wheat will produce. The way an attorney for the society expresses it is as follows:

"Brother Bohner offered to give his 'miracle wheat' and the society accepted his offer. He is merely allowed to place his wheat on sale here at the Tabernacle. Brother Dockey sells it. Neither has a voting share in the society. Brother Bohner has agreed to turn over all the money received for the wheat to the society. Those who buy understand that they are voluntarily giving aid to the society."

An article appeared in a newspaper on March 15, 1908, telling of the discovery by K. B. Stoner, a farmer, of Finest, Botocourt County, Va., of the "miracle wheat," the original stalk of which appeared in the midst of wheat of the ordinary kind, but had 142 grains. Mr. Stoner preserved the wheat from the stalk and next year sowed it, and continued to repeat the process from year to year. The first year he got two thousand grains. In 1906 he got sixteen bushels, and from the crop of 1907 eight hundred bushels.

The first principle of Pastor Russell's teachings is the fulfillment of the prophecies of the Bible, that in time the earth will yield her fullest produce. He believes that when this time comes the end of the world will arrive. He saw the newspaper article regarding the wheat and cause it to be reprinted.

A few days afterward Mr. Stoner appeared in Brooklyn, bringing specimens with him. These he showed to Pastor Russell. Brother J. A. Bohner was present, and the pastor remarked to him that he saw in the wheat the fulfillment of the prophecy of Psalms lxxv, 6: "Then shall the earth yield her increase." While Mr. Stoner was displaying the wheat a few grains dropped on the floor and Mr. Bohner picked them up. He took the wheat to his farm in Pennsylvania and planted them. They produced 150 pounds of wheat.

The news of the discovery flashed through the organization, and several other brothers tried the experiment. Brother Ackerman, of Washington, raised 210 pounds from a pound of the grain. At Dusty, Wash., Brother Luther raised 230 pounds from a pound, and an unverified report has it that nine hundred pounds were raised from a single pound in this state. A photograph exhibited to the elect shows a stand of wheat raised by J. A. Carlton at Hawthorne Farm, Palmetto, Ga. The stalks are 5 feet 6 inches tall and there are sixty-nine stalks. It is estimated that there are nearly three thousand grains in the single stand. Some of the heads have ninety grains each. All came from one grain of the "miracle wheat."

SOUTHWEST ALASKA CUT OFF

Earthquake Snaps Cable—Repairs Will
Occupy Two Weeks.

Seattle, Sept. 22.—A strong earthquake shock was felt in the Prince William Sound country of Alaska last night, but its extent cannot be learned, because the earthquake severed the cable connecting Sitka and Valdez, one hundred miles south of the latter place. But little communication with Southwestern Alaska will be had for two weeks.

A steamer arriving here a few days ago reported a severe earthquake at Yautat early in the month. The three Aleutian volcanoes are in moderate eruption, sending out only smoke.

Washington, Sept. 22.—An earthquake of unusual intensity was recorded shortly after midnight by the instruments at Georgetown University. At 12:27 o'clock the greatest agitation was recorded, the registration being twenty-eight millimetres. Usually two or three millimetres are registered by the needles.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—The seismograph of St. Louis University recorded an earthquake shock late last night. Father Goss estimated the origin of the shock as being 3,200 miles from here and west of South America.

MIRACLE WHEAT IN FULL GROWTH.

Pastor Russell and associates of the Brooklyn Tabernacle believe they can increase country's wheat production many fold.



REYES WITHDRAWS

Believes Mexican Elections on
October 1 Will Be Illegal.

Mexico City, Sept. 22.—Foresadowing action of the Mexican Congress defeating propositions to postpone the national election later than October 1, General Bernardo Reyes, candidate for the Presidency, practically withdrew from the race to-day. In an interview he said elections held on October 1 would be illegal, because the country was not at peace, and urged his followers not to vote.

General Reyes said, in part: "The elections will not be legal. The country is not in a condition which will permit them to be held. If we persisted in taking part in them, the partisans of Madero would have recourse to all sorts of measures to impede our voting. Therefore the Reyes party, the popular revolutionists and others will have nothing to do with them."

Madero, to whom the decision of Reyes was communicated, characterized his action as a confession of failure of his efforts to organize a political following.

Both branches of Congress to-night received adverse reports from committees in charge of petitions looking to postponement of the elections. All committees said that the result of postponement might be another civil war in Mexico.

HOPES TO PAINT WIFE'S SOUL

California Artist Weds Model
and Tells of Aspirations.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Los Angeles, Sept. 22.—In order to immortalize on canvas a certain mysterious, indefinable something, which he declares typifies the soul of the ideal woman, Henry Lovins, head of the department of drawing and painting at the College of Fine Arts, University of Southern California, has married his model and will spend the rest of his life if necessary, he says, to accomplish the work. Lovins says his wife's features remind him of the portrait of Mary Magdalene, depicting her in repentant grief.

"I feel that if I can produce this wonderful expression, which other artists as well as myself have declared combines all the elements of the soul of the womanly woman, the portrait will take its place as one of the world's greatest masterpieces," said Lovins to-day. "She has a perfect profile, according to the standards of beauty, and has been so acknowledged by many painters."

Mrs. Lovins is a golden blond type, with greenish-gray eyes; she has a small mouth, Roman nose, and, according to her artist friends, has beautiful lines in her neck.

TWICE REFUSES \$10,000

Bishop Says Poor Preacher Had
Offer to Wed Colonel Astor.

Antigo, Wis., Sept. 22.—That a Methodist minister of a little church near Newport, R. I., refused a check of \$10,000 to perform the marriage ceremony of Colonel John Jacob Astor and Miss Madeline Talmage Force was the announcement of Bishop John W. Hamilton, of New York, before the Methodist conference here to-day. The information was contained in a letter which the Bishop read, but he refused to divulge the name of the clergyman.

The minister's self-denial was great, the Bishop said, because of the fact that he was burdened with debts. When the story leaked out, according to the Bishop's information, a wealthy layman of the Methodist Church offered the clergyman an equal sum to recompense him for the loss, but this tender also was refused, the clergyman saying he had done only his duty.

The Bishop characterized the divorce courts as "bargain counters for domestic profit." He denounced the delay in getting cases heard, citing one instance in New York, where he said a case had been pending for twenty-seven years.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 22.—The Rev. Frederick L. Brooks, pastor of the Methodist Church at Little Compton, is the only Methodist clergyman in this vicinity known to have been asked to perform the Astor ceremony. Mr. Brooks refused to discuss the statement of Bishop Hamilton to-night, but he mentioned an article in a church paper which said that he had been offered a "fabulous sum." He said that the article was correct, though he would not indicate just what the sum was.

ITALY TO MOVE AGAINST TURKEY

Entire Naval Force Ready to
Coerce Porte Into Relin-
quishing Tripoli.

MAY BOMBARD THE COAST

Squadron Mobilized at Taranto
Ready to Start at Moment's
Notice—American Cruiser
Hurrying to Scene.

Paris, Sept. 22.—Advices received here from Rome say that the entire Italian naval force is ready, in case of emergency, for a conflict with Turkey if the Ottoman government refuses to give its consent to an Italian protectorate over Tripoli.

The Italian plan, according to these advices, embraces a bombardment of Tripoli and simultaneously a military expedition of twenty thousand soldiers to block the Turkish coast along the Adriatic Sea and to operate in Macedonia, Syria and Arabia, with a view to protecting the numerous Italians living in those countries. This latter move, however, will be made only as an extreme measure.

While Italy is perfecting her plans all efforts are being made to induce Turkey to come to an amicable arrangement for insuring to Italy a preponderant influence over Tripoli, Italy even being willing to go to the extent of leaving Tripoli under the sovereignty of the Sultan. It is understood that Germany and Austria are supporting this latter plan and that France and Italy stand ready in case of its acceptance to indemnify Turkey.

The Italian squadron's rendezvous is at Taranto. Her orders are to be ready to start at a moment's notice. The commander of the squadron has instructions which are to be opened when his vessels are on the high seas.

Turkey's Attitude a Bluff.

It is believed that the seemingly belligerent attitude of Turkey is only a bluff to save her military honor, the advices from Rome say, and also at the same time to obtain a larger indemnity from Italy.

A squadron of torpedo boat destroyers which left Messina for Brindisi to-day was compelled, after five hours in stormy weather, to return to harbor owing to damages sustained by several of the vessels.

The Rome advices say the Italian fleet will be divided into five divisions, and that the Duke of the Abruzzi will command one of these, composed of twenty-two destroyers, twenty-eight torpedo boats, two cruisers and six submarines.

The Rome dispatch adds that Taranto has been proclaimed in a state of siege. The United States scout cruiser Chester is expected to arrive off Tripoli next week to protect the members of the American archaeological expedition at Cyrene.

Had No Designs—Once.

The Italian government and people were undoubtedly sincere when, for years, they declared to Turkey that they had no intention of occupying Tripoli—on condition, of course, that the equilibrium of the Mediterranean and the integrity of the Ottoman Empire were respected by other countries.

There was only one occasion, about ten years ago, when the late Marquis Prinetti, an energetic Minister of Foreign Affairs, becoming tired of the constant pinpricks that Italy received from Turkey and the opposition of the latter to any peaceful expansion of Italian influence in the east and north of Africa, prepared an expedition for the military occupation of Tripoli; but his illness and death prevented the accomplishment of the project.

It was Prinetti who concluded with France the agreement by which, while Italy declared herself disinterested in Tunis, where in the past she had had considerable influence, France, in return, acknowledged the predominant rights of Italy over Tripoli.

How Italy Would Be Shut Up.

However, since that time no Italian Cabinet has seriously thought of undertaking the occupation of Tripoli—on condition, of course, that there was no danger of its falling into the hands of any other power, as it is the last remnant on the coast of North Africa which is left unoccupied by a European power, and if it should become English or German or French Italy would be shut up in the Mediterranean as in an iron belt.

Meanwhile, different Italian Ambassadors at Constantinople have tried to explain this situation to the Turkish government, adding that the increase of Italian interests and enterprises in Tripoli would insure the territory remaining under Ottoman rule, as, while Italy did not desire the actual occupation of the country, the greater the Italian interests were there the less probable would be an attempt on the part of any other country to seize it, since Turkey and Italy would be equally determined to defend it.

The old Sultan, however, never believed in the utility of such an arrangement, and even less malleable were the Young Turks, who came into power with a most intransigent programme regarding their territorial integrity.

SPRING AGAIN IN KANSAS

Trees and Shrubs Putting Out New
Leaves and Blossoms.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Oil City, Kan., Sept. 22.—The trees and shrubs of Oil City are exhibiting a curious phenomenon this fall by putting out new leaves and blossoms as though it were spring. Apple and plum trees bloomed a few days ago and a blue bush had several fine blooms yesterday. Black walnut, maple and elder trees have delicate new leaves.

The reason for the new foliage probably is to be found in the continued dry weather during August, causing the buds to set unusually early. Then a severe hailstorm on August 26 stripped the trees of foliage and the warm weather of September caused the winter buds to become active.